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The Daily Gazetteer.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15 1737.

91l. 512.

A SOCIETY being lately erected at DUBLIN, to raise and cultivate a Spirit of Industry, by publishing proper Lights and Instructions on Trade, Husbandry, and other useful Arts, we shall, in a Vacancy of News, communicate such of them in this Paper, as we think not unworty the Observation of the English Trader. And we shall begin with the following List; and the Societies Remarks thereupon.

A List of COMMODITIES *imported Yearly into* IRELAND, *being such as may be either Raised or Manufactured therein, together with their Yearly Value, taken at a Medium for the three last Years.*

DENOMINATIONS.	Medium of the Current Prices. l.	s.	d.	Total. l.	s.	d.
ALE and Beer, per Barrel	0	19		716	17	3
Apples, per Bushel	0	2	4	156	12	7
Bark, per Barrel	0	6	8	18415	2	5
Battery, per 100 Weight	7	10		697	1	1
Cards for Wool, per Dozen	0	10		436	17	6
Cheese, per 100 Weight	0	16	8	900	11	8
Coaches, Value	0			786	10	
Coals, per Tun	0	12		41115	13	5
Copper Plates, per 100 Weight	6			3096	4	7
Cordage, per 100 Weight	1			29	7	9
Grain: Wheat, per Quarter	1	13		54283	19	3
Grain: Barley and Malt per Quarter	1	2		25075	8	
Grain: Hull'd Barley, per 100 Weight	1	3		558		6
Grain: Flower, per Barrel	1	4		20328		
Hides: Old, per Yard	0	15		10827	3	8
Hides: New, per Yard	0	2	6	2293	19	
Hides: Prunella, per Yard	0	3	6	450		6
Hides: Shagg, per Yard	0	4		122	6	2
Earthen Ware, Value	0			4778	5	6
Fins, per Piece	0	2	6	742	7	6
Flax undress'd, per 100 Weight	1	5		3421	18	9
Fustians, per End	0	14	6	2874	1	7
Glass: Bottles, per Dozen	0	1	4	5252	18	5
Glass: Cases, per Piece	1	10		1942	11	
Glass: drinking, per Dozen	0	2		846	8	11
Glass: Vials, per 100	0	6	8	359	12	3
Rhenish Webb, per Webb	3			318	13	4
Glass Ware, Value	0			1919	18	8
Gloves, per Pair	0	3		84	6	
Gunpowder, per 100 Weight	3	5		2302	18	8
Hats, each	0	15		396	10	
Hemp undress'd, per 100 Weight	1	4		11987	10	4
Hempleed, per Hogshead	1	5		27	4	4
Herrings, per Barrel	0	10		2294	9	11
Hops, per 100 Weight	4	10		46995	5	4
Stories for the Army and Coaches, &c.	0			4000		
Iron: Unwrought per Pound	0	2	6	1579	3	9
Iron: Wrought per Pound	0	4		381	9	8
Iron: Iron, per 100 Weight	0	14		42610	12	9
Iron: Knives, each	0		3	3119	10	
Iron: Pots, each	0	6		255	9	11
Iron: Scissars, per Grose	1	8		192	1	2
Iron: Scythes, per Dozen	0	16	8	1967	10	10
Iron: small Parcels, Value	0			697	12	8
Iron: Hard-Ware, Value	0			3135	11	3
Iron Ore, per Tun	0	14		1187	2	10
Ivory: Gold and Silver, per Pound	4			524	18	1
Ivory: Thread-bone, per Yard	1			7198	1	8
Lamp-black, per Pound	0	1	4	187	5	
Lead: white valuing the Manufacture exclusive of the Material per 100 Wt.	1			1015	4	3
Lead: red of the Material per 100 Wt.	1	4		434	4	
Liquorish, per 100 Weight	1			257	2	3
Linen, British, per Yard	0	2		197	5	
Carried over	—	—	—	336458	5	6

DENOMINATIONS.	Medium of the Current Prices. l.	s.	d.	Total. l.	s.	d.
brought forward				336458	5	6
Linen: Callicoes stained, per Ell	0	4		613	4	8
Linen: Callicoes white, per Ell	0	3		60	4	
Linen: Cambrick, per Ell	0	5	6	17933	4	3
Linen: Hollands, per Ell	0	5		867	14	5
Linen: Kenting, per Ell	0	3	6	194	3	10
Linen: Lawns, per Ell	0	5	6	2598	1	10
Linseed, per Hogshead	2			14592	10	
Madder, per 100 Weight	1	10		3141	10	9
Millinary Ware, Value	0			5129	15	5
Needles, per thousand Dozen	4			574	14	1
Oyl: Linseed, per Gallon	0	2		1437	12	6
Oyl: Train, per Gallon	0		6	660	1	11
Paper: brown, per Bundle	0	2	8	122	16	1
Paper: cap, per Rheam	0	3	4	8	16	5
Paper: printing, per Rheam	0	2		2335	16	
Paper: writing, per Rheam	0	4	8	2057	14	1
Pewter, per 100 Weight	4	10		688	14	9
Saffron, per Pound	1	10		556		
Salt: Foreign, per Bushel	0	1		11663	14	4
Salt: White from England, per Bushel	0	1		13770	4	6
Seeds for Gardens, per Pound	0	3		2935	8	
Silk Manufacture, valued exclusive of the Material	0			30691	10	
Skins, Sheep per Skin	0	1	4	277	1	
Soap, per 100 Weight	1	5		628	1	11
Stockings: Silk, per Pair	0	12	6	59	8	6
Stockings: Worsted, per Pair	0	6		74	6	
Sugar: Candy valued exclusive of the Material per 100 Wt.	5			176	13	8
Sugar: Loaf valued exclusive of the Material per 100 Wt.	5			3452	9	3
Sugar: Powder valued exclusive of the Material per 100 Wt.	1	15		2893	17	7
Syder, per Tun	4	10		1921	8	4
Thimbles, per 1000	2			65	19	7
Toys, Value	0			2432	2	11
Thread: Gold and Silver, per Pound	2	10		5469	15	7
Thread: Sifter's Thread, per Pound	0	14		1469	4	10
Thread: whited brown, per Pound	0	2	6	330	19	9
Tiles, per 1000	1	5		205	3	9
Upholstery Ware, Value	0			700	6	4
Woad, per 100 Weight	0	18		37	14	6
Wood: Barrel Staves, per 100	0	3	6	4812	17	7
Wood: Balks, per 100	20			4959	10	
Wood: Clap-boards, per 100	10			419	2	3
Wood: Clap-holt, per 100	10			631	11	1
Wood: Deals, per 100	2	10		13703	6	4
Wood: Hoops, per 100	0	4		5089		
Wood: Plank, Value				1125	12	6
Wood: Timber, per Tun	2			4150	9	1
Wood: Wooden Ware, Value	0			1146		10
Yarn Wire: Brass, per 100 Weight	6			35	16	6
Yarn Wire: Iron, per 100 Weight	2	10		2140	10	
Yarn Wire: Lattin, per 100 Weight	5			1877	4	4
Yarn: Linen, per Pound	0	1	2	61	4	7
Yarn: Worsted, per Pound	0	4	6	146	11	
Total	—	—	—	507270	2	3

By the above List, the Commodities yearly imported into this Kingdom, which may be raised in our own Soil, or manufactured by our own Hands, are estimated at 507,270 Pounds: But when we consider, that most of the Goods therein mentioned, are valued below their real Value, and that great Quantities of them, being run or concealed, are not entered at all; we may very reasonably conclude, that the total amount of those Commodities, cannot be less than 700,000 Pounds.

It will appear very surprising to most People, and really a Matter of great Reproach to us, that we pay such vast Sums yearly for foreign Commodities, when we have it in our Power to furnish ourselves with Goods of the same Kind by the Labour of our own People, who for want of being employed, are reduced to a poor and starving Condition.

But should we take a general View of all our Imports, there would arise new Occasion of Surprize and Reproach; the remaining Articles of Commodities yearly imported into this Kingdom, are chiefly Wines, Brandies, East and West India Goods, these with many other Branches, which we may particularly take Notice of hereafter, are considerably above the Value of 400,000 Pounds, and serve, for the most Part, no other Use, than to gratify our Luxury.

By this short View of our Import Trade, we find that we consume yearly above the Value of a Million sterling in foreign Commodities, which far from being necessary or useful to us, are for the greatest Part destructive to our Trade, and the Means of exhausting the Wealth of the Nation; more than half of them we can raise or at least manufacture, where the Material is of foreign Growth, and the Remainder are only Superfluities, which might very well be spared.

The Commodities which we export to purchase the Goods of other Countries, are chiefly Linen-Cloth, Linen and Woollen Yarn, Wool, Beef, Butter, Hides, and Tallow. All these, except the Linens, are not much removed from the State, in which we receive them from Nature, and undergo little or no Labour or Manufacture, and are necessary or useful to those Countries, either for their Manufactures or Consumptions. But the greatest Part of the Goods we take from them in exchange for ours, are so far being of Use to us, that they destroy the Industry of the Poor, and only supply the Luxury of the Rich.

Whilst we consume such great Quanties of foreign Commodities, we so far encourage and employ the Poor of other Countries, and starve our own.

As the Strength and Riches of every Country are founded on the Number, Frugality, and Industry

of its Inhabitants, it ſhould be the Aim and Buſineſs of every wiſe State to find Employment for their People; where the Community are fully and properly employed, they will not fail to be rich; and where any great Number of them are idle, the whole will be poor.

The raiſing of Proviſions for our Subſiſtance, and Materials for Manufactures out of our Soil, requires the Labour of a ſmall Part of our People only; but manufacturing the Materials, which we can raiſe at Home, or purchaſe Abroad, would give full Employment to all. And we ought chiefly to apply ourſelves to Manufactures, ſince the Work of an Artificer is of more Value to the Publick, than that of a common Labourer, and one Cargo of Manufactures, may be worth ten others made up of Proviſions, and the mere Produce of Nature.

It has been an uſual Complaint, and and an Excuſe for the Idleneſs and Poverty of our People, that we lie under great Reſtraints in our Trade, and have not ſufficient Work to employ them in; but whoever looks into the aforeſaid Liſt, will find many Articles, wherein all our ſpare Hands may be fully employed, by which they might get a comfortable Livelihood for themſelves, and at the ſame time, ſave vaſt Sums yearly to the Kingdom.

This Liſt will ſerve as a general Index, to ſhew which Commodities are in demand, and which are not, and may be a Direction to an Undertaker, to chuſe ſuch a Branch of Buſineſs as may turn to beſt Account.

We already raiſe or manufacture conſiderable Quantities of every Sort of the Commodities mentioned in the Liſt, which is ſufficient to prove that we do not want Skill; and we have many Advantages to enable us to extend our Induſtry much farther, and to ſupply ourſelves with all we want, when we conſider that the Price of Labour and Proviſions is much cheaper with us, than in thoſe Countries we trade with, that our Soil is very fit for producing every Thing we have Occaſion for, and that we have many ſpare Hands among us who want Employment, as may be ſeen by the great Number of our People who go Abroad yearly to ſeek for Work. To which we muſt add this farther Encouragement, that the greateſt Part of foreign Commodities, are ſubject to a Duty of ten per Cent. on Importation, beſides about five per Cent. more for Freight, Commiſſion and Enſurance, which is a Charge that all Goods of our own Growth and Manufacture are entirely free from: Whoever has an Advantage over others of fifteen per Cent. in the Sale of his Commodities, may eaſily underſel them and command the Market.

We ſhall here take Notice of a late Improvement among us, which is a great Eaſe and Benefit to Inland Commerce, that by Means of our Turnpike Acts, we have the fineſt Roads in Europe, and perfect Gravel Walks from one Part of the Kingdom to another.

We have hitherto ſubſiſted under vaſt Payments yearly to Foreigners for their Commodities, and to our Gentlemen who live Abroad for the Rents of their Eſtates, and how we have been able to ſubſiſt ſo long, is Matter of great Surpriſe. It is a Proof that our Vitals are good and ſtrong, but if all our People were fully employed, we ſhould not only leſſen the Importation of foreign Goods, but greatly increaſe the Value of all we export, which would enable us to anſwer all Demands upon us from Abroad, and lay up a Fund of Wealth at Home.

The other Remarks of the Society, ſhall be inſerted the next Opportunity.

LONDON.

Yeſterday Morning died, after five Days Illneſs, of an Inflammation on his Lungs, the Right Hon. Charles Talbot, Lord Talbot, Baron of Henſol (in Glamorganſhire) Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and one of the Lords of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council; an illuſtrious Perſon, in whom all the great and amiable Qualities that can conſtitute a good Man, or that can adorn a wiſe one, were eminently united. No Man ever arrived to his high Dignity with ſuch univerſal Approbation, nor conducted himſelf in it, with ſuch univerſal Applauſe and Eſteem; no Man was ever more the Delight of his Country, or had a larger Share in the Hearts and Affections of the People; and yet he never made uſe of any other Methods to obtain it, than a conſtant, uniform Courſe of Wiſdom and Virtue. The Reverence that he was held in for his great Abilities (and no Man ever had greater) was exceeded, if it were poſſible, by the Love that were bore him, for his diffuſive Benevolence and Humanity. He had the peculiar Felicity, to join together thoſe contrary Qualities, ſo rare to be met with in the ſame Perſon; the mildeſt Diſpoſition, with the greateſt firmneſs of Mind; and at the ſame Time that he had a Heart ſuſceptible of the ſtrongeſt Impreſſions of Tenderneſs and Compaſſion, he maintain'd inviolably, the ſtricteſt Juſtice, and moſt inflexible Integrity. He had a Mind ſo enlightned, that no Falſhood could ever elude his Sight, but with inimitable Sagacity, he would purſue her thro' all the dark Fumings and intricate Labyrinths which ſhe took to eſcape him, and trace her to her remoteſt Receſſes. His Judgment was ſo clear and piercing, that he could, at one View, diſcover the moſt abſtruſe and intangled Points, and yet he had Patience and Temper, to hear every Thing that could be ſaid upon the moſt plain and obvious. He always choſe to make Truth appear in her native Purity and Simplicity, tho' he could have adorned and embelliſhed her, with all the Force and Power of Eloquence. He was, in a Word, in all Characters and Relations of Life, one of the ableſt, greateſt, uprighteſt Men, that this or any Age or Nation has produced, and was not only an Honour to his Country, but as his Motto was, *Humani nihil alienum*, ſo he was an Ornament to human Nature.

His Lordſhip was the Son of William late Lord Biſhop of Durham, by Catherine, Daughter of —— King, Eſq; Alderman of London. In the firſt Parliament of the late King, he was choſe a Member for Tregony in Cornwall, and in the two ſucceeding Parliaments for Durham. In April, 1726, he was made Solicitor General; and in November, 1733, created Lord High Chancellor, and ſworn a Member of his Majeſty's Privy Council, and the next Month he was created a Baron.

His Lordſhip married Cecil, Daughter and Heir of Charles Matthews of Caſtle Menich in Glamorganſhire, Eſq; and Great Grand-daughter of David Jenkins of Henſol, in that County, Eſq; one of the Juſtices of South Wales: And by her, who died in 1720, his Lordſhip had Iſſue five Sons, viz. Charles-Richard Talbot, who died in 1733, Aged 24; William Talbot, now Knight of the Shire for Glamorganſhire; John, a Member for the Town of Brecon; Edward, who died an Infant, and George.

The Dutcheſs of Northumberland is now in a fair Way of Recovery.

The Counteſs of Hertford, one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to her Majeſty, is very ill at Little Chelſea.

The Earl of Leiceſter is come from Penſhurſt, in Kent, to his Houſe in Leiceſter-Fields, and the latter End of this Week, will ſet out for the Bath.

Laſt Saturday died at Greenwich, in the 82d Year of her Age, Mrs. Elizabeth Cole, a Widow Gentlewoman of a conſiderable Eſtate.

We hear that two Ships are ordered to take in Proviſions of all Sorts, to ſupply Sir John Norris's Fleet at Lisbon.

A few Days ago John Gueſt, Eſq; was married at Wells in Somerſetſhire, to the only Daughter of George Neale of that County, Eſq; a young Lady of great Merit and Fortune.

Laſt Sunday died at Harrow on the Hill, of a Pleuretick Fever, the Rev. Mr. Spooner, M. A. who was greatly eſteemed for his exemplary Piety and Virtue.

The Body of Dr. Hubbard of Norwich, who had been miſſing ever ſince New Year's Day, was found laſt Week floating in the River near Harlſton, in that County.

Yeſterday John Strange, Eſq; his Majeſty's Solicitor General, took the Oaths and his Seat in the Houſe of Commons for the Borough of Weſtloe, in the County of Cornwall, in the room of the Lord Chief Juſtice Willes.

The Hon. John Boſcawen, Eſq; Brother to the Right Hon. the Lord Viſcount Falmouth, is elected Member for Tregony in Cornwall, in the room of John Goddard, Eſq; deceaſed.

As is alſo Admiral Steward for Portſmouth, in the room of Thomas Lewis, Eſq; deceaſed.

Bank Stock 150 1-4th. India 178 3-4ths. South Sea 103 1-8th to 1-4th. Old Annuity 112 3-8ths to 1-half. New ditto, 112 to 1-8th. Three per Cent. 105 1-4th. Emperor's Loan 114 1-4th. Royal Aſſurance 108. London Aſſurance 14 3-8ths to 1-half. African 14. India Bonds 6 l. 8 s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto, 6 l. 6 s. to 7 s. Premium. South Sea ditto 2 l. 15 s. Premium. New Bank Circulation 1 l. 17 s. 6 d. to 2 l. Prem. Salt Tallies 2 to 3 1-half Prem. Engliſh Copper 2 l. 12 s. to 15 s. Welſh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-half per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 1 1-half to 5-8ths per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 118.

This Day is Publiſh'd,

A Short View of the Conduct of the ENGLISH CLERGY; as far as it relates to Civil Affairs, from the Conqueſt to the Revolution.

But Tract of Time, and long Proſperity
(That Nurſe of Vice, this of Inſolence)
Lull'd the Shepherds in ſuch Security,
That not content with loyal Obeyſance,
Some 'gan to gape for greedy Govenance,
And mach themſelves with mighty Potentates,
Lovers of Lordſhips, and Troublers of States.
SPENSER.

Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noſter-Row.

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This infallible Chymical Tincture is endued with ſuch ſpecifick Qualities, that it inſtantly enters the Nerves, the principal Seat of all Complaints of a Paralytick Kind, reſtores natural Heat and Strength to a Degree conſiſtent with a good State of Health; and in a very little time perfectly cures the Paralytick Weakneſſes of the longeſt ſtanding; and alſo the ſevereſt or worſt Effects of it either on old or young, ſuch as ſhaking or trembling of the Limbs, Numbneſs, or even Deadneſs on any Part of the Body; as has been happily experienced by great Numbers of both Sexes, and all Ages, before the Publication.

As for any Weakneſſes or Decays of Nature, by Age or otherwiſe, this Tincture has not its Equal; it is ſo gentle in Operation, as not to give the leaſt Diſturbance in taking, but in its Effects ſo ſtrong and prevalent, that all Decays or Weakneſſes of Nature, whether Paralytick, Convulſive, or any other Indiſpoſitions attending the Head and Nerves, is inſtantly relieved, and daily mended; ſo as in a very little Time a perfect Cure is accompliſhed.

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It is ſold by ſpecial Order of the Author, only at Mr. Markham's Toyſhop, the Seven Stars under St. Dunſtan's Church in Fleet-ſtreet, for 3 s. 6 d. each Bottle.

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